WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Bijou Opera House—Pop. #18 P. M. Haverly's Theatre—Cherk. 8 P. M. Hadison Square Theatre—The Rajah. 2 and 8.30 P. M. Tony Postor's Theatre-Fun in a Bal Windsor Treatre-A Wile's Honer 1 and \$ P. M.

A New Homones by Bret Harts. We shall commence on Sunday, July 1, the publication of a new romance by Mr. Bast Haute. The scene is in California, and the title is

" In the Carquines Woods." It will be continued through four or five numbers of

# our Sunday edition.

To the New Hampshire Democrats. No doubt you want to help rid the United States Senate of ROLLINS. He brings no credit to New Hampshire. His defeat, moreover, would be a serious disaster to the CHANDLER machine, and it is high time now to step on WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

But in order to defeat ROLLINS, it is not necessary for the Democratic members of the New Hampshire Legislature to go to the graveyard of Credit Mobilier infamy for a

It appears that if JAMES W. PATTERSON can command forty-five Republican votes, it is in the power of the Democrats to elect him. We are informed that PATTERSON has friends who are urging the Democratic members of the Legislature to do this very thing. That any good Democrat should give such

advice to his party seems incredible. Get a copy of the POLAND report. Read the testimony relating to the bribing of PAT-TERSON. Read his sworn denials that he ever held or profited by Credit Mobilier stock. Read his written receipts produced by OAKES AMES-receipts for Credit Mobilier stock and for dividends on Credit Mobilier stock. Read his piteous letter begging Oakes Ames to lie in order to save him from disgrace. Then vote, if you choose to, for the man whom even the Republican party cast out.

Whenever you see the head of a convicted Credit Mobilier statesman rising above the waters of oblivion, bit it, and hit it hard. That is a safe principle for Democrats in New Hampshire and elsewhere.

#### Ilns President Arthur Made a Great Mistake ?

When WALTER EVANS was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue we were told that he had been recommended by Judge GRESHAM, the new Postmaster General, a level-headed and square man, if there is one. This counted for a good deal in Mr. Evans's favor; and when we inquired of some of our Kentucky friends, they all gave him a certificate of good character, so that we had hopes that he might turn out to be the right

man for the place. Since then, however, we hear rumors that Evans is not a fit person to be intrusted with the power and the authority which have been put into his hands. The report is that, instead of endeavoring to run the Internal Revenue Bureau in the interest of the people of the United States, he has made up his mind to run it in the interest of the whiskey men of Kentucky, and that he is entering into collusion with Mr. GREEN B. RAUM, his predecessor in office, who resigned his post at the head of the Internal Revenue in order to become the paid attorney and agent of those same Kentucky whiskey men. Next, in addition to this we find in the Journal of

Commerce the following letter: "Washington, June 18 .- The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making a bad beginning. He has to-day removed four revenue agents, some of whom have long been recognized as the best men in the service, and he has appointed in their places in two instances men who were dismissed from the service for cause, and left which is on file in the Treasury Department. There is ery indication that the Internal Revenue service is to be prostituted to had ends.

Now, is this all true? If it be true, it would seem that President ARTHUR has made a great mistake in this appointment, as, indeed, he has done in some others that were made earlier; for instance, in that of WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, a notorious lobbyist, who was made Secretary of the Navy.

There is a fatality about the Republican party. It goes on from bad to worse. Gen. ARTHUR is a man of good!intentions, no doubt, but all the intentions in the world cannot purify a corrupt party or make straight that which is crooked.

## The den of thieves must be cleared out!

## Dorsey's Budget.

STEPHEN W. Dorsey is now a free man and in a condition to open his mind frankly In a recent letter to Gen. MARTIN of Kansas which we republish in full in another part of this paper, he gives some significant hints to his political friends that must make certain leaders very uncomfortable His Intimacies with the active managers of the Republican party for the last ten years have been close and confidential. He has had an inside view of all the important movements during that decade,

"I was appointed Secretary of the Republican National Committee at the request of Gen. Garfield," says Mr. Dorsey, "and of Gen. ARTHUR, representing the GRANT side of the house, and the Hon, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, representing the BLAINE side," He could have added many other distinthe accepted representatives of the party.

I regret more than I can tell," he adds, "that I made it possible that such records should be in my hands, but they are here, and I think it best to keep them as a reminder of the splendld gratitude of dishonest power. I do not owe the National Republican Committee a cent of money or a grain

of thankfulness. number of conspictious Republicans who are well known to be at his mercy. He holds prominent public men, who have stood unimpeached before the country, and who have affected a high standard of morals.

There are many Collaxus now trembling at a possible explosion, which would make a the so-called "Old" Conservatives, who are wreck of their prosperous hypoerisy and re-Dorsey's threat against Gen. Logan is a specimen of the dynamite which he keeps ready for emergencies. No lob has passed Congress | are, besides, 18 Poles, 2 Danes, and 22 unsince 1873 with the details of which Mr. Don- classified members. From this analysis it sey is not fully acquainted, and he is quite as familiar with the operations of Rings at the White House and in the departments as he is may conclude to preserve silence until near the time of the meeting of the National Convention, when a rattling fire from his artillery would be very effective. Like some other eminent citizens, he declares himself to be | For the moment, manifestly, the Liberals

ent of pelities, and he intends to devote his are powerless both in the Reichstag and in the seement to his suffering private affairs. But he has necessary to see to with sourcy politicione, "he, he says, have attempted to males reputation by pursuing him in the Stan couts business, while they themselves have been engaged in far worse transactions, even if all charged against him were true. Of course he will take his own time and his own way in this settlement.

Extraordinary influences will be exerted to prevent the dreaded exposures, and some of them have aiready been set in motion. But while these indirect agencies and strong personal appeals may save particular individuals from present exposure, the day is not distant when there will be a fearful reckoning for certain Republicans who have hitherto stood well in public estimation, but who have for years been plundering the Treasury in a variety of forms.

According to a telegram from Germany, Herr von Bennigsen, who is still, we believe, at the head of the provincial Government of Hanover, ascribes his recent resignation from both the German and Prussian Parilaments to the failure of what he calls his conciliatory policy. That is to say, he is unable any longer to persuade even the right wing of the shattered National-Liberal party to do BISMARCK's bidding at the cost of sacrifleing not only their reiterated professions, but their deepest convictions and their self-

respect. Seven years ago it was evident to such uncompromising Liberals as LASKER and BAM-BERGER that a conflict was inevitable between the party of which they were then conspicuous members and the Chancellor's policy of incessant encroachment upon constitutional principles. Had the fight taken place at that time, BISMARCK would have beaten in the elections for the German Parliament, although under the less direct process of choosing members of the lower House of the Prussian Legislature the result might there have been different Indeed, not long before the outbreak of their quarrel with the Chancellor, the National-Liberals had, single handed, obtained a malority of the Reichstag, and in 1876 they could easily, by cooperating with their comrades of former days, the Progressists, have controlled that assembly.

To Bennigsen, more than any other man, it is due that instead of maintaining toward BISMARCK a bold, dignified, consistent attitude, which would have commanded the respect and confidence of the country, the National-Liberal organization comported itself precisely like a cast-off mistress who tries by unwearied assiduities and degrading condescensions to reinstate herself in her protector's favor. Herr LASKER, on the other hand, refused to countenance a political decadence which he found himself unable to avert, and speedily withdrew from any active connection with the party. Herr BAMBERGER was more reluctant to withdraw, but during one of the sessions of the last Reichstag he also found the cup of humiliation too full, and brought about the formal secession of the left wing of the National-Liberals, which, in the ensuing elections for the present Reichstag and Landtag, had its own

candidates and its own political machinery

There are thus at the present time three parties in Germany representing as many shades of Liberalism; and it is this disintegration of Liberal opinion and endeavor which explains the actual weakness of a movement which once seemed irresistible. How grievous are the results of disunion will be made plain by examining the composition of the Reichstag, which has just been prorogued after voting in advance the Supply bill for 1884-85, and of the Landtng, before which the bill materially changing the FALK laws is now pending. The German Parliament comprises 397 members, and therefore, in a full House, 199 are needed for a bare majority. The three Liberal groups, taken towho follow BAMBERBER, and the rempant of the National-Liberals, which latterly was known as BENNIGSEN's party-can only muster 161 votes. On the other side, a combination between the 75 Conservatives and the 107 Ultramentanes would likewise fall short of a majority if a reënforcement of 18 Poles, who are all stanch Romanists, could not be counted on whenever the Vatican is understood to favor the projects of the Chancellor. There are also 12 Socialists, 15 Alsace-Lorrainers, 2 Danes, and 7 "no party" members, almost all of whom might be expected to side with the Liberal opposition, and who perhaps would do so if the Liberals were united and formidable But of late BISMARCK has succeeded in winning a good many of these scattering votes. Of course, however, the bulk of the forces by which the budget of 1884-85 was passed last week consisted of Conservative and Vatican

ist members. So much for the Reichstag, which, much to BISMARCK's regret, he permitted to be chosen by universal suffrage. At the elections for the popular branch of the Prussian Legislature the voters are distributed in three classes, according to the amount of direct taxes paid, the well to do possessing a great preponderance of political power, Moreover, the process of choosing is indireet, like that adopted at the election of a knows the motives that incited, and the President of the United States, the Prusmeans that were employed to carry them out. sian voters choosing electoral bodies. which in their turn designate the members of the Landtag. It might be supposed that under this system the Libaccepted the place at the earnest solicitation | erals would never have a chance of controlling the lower House of the Prussian Legislature; yet the fact is that for several years previous to the battle of Sadowa-BISMARCK having been guilty of a grave infringement gul-hed names to this illustrious trio, who of parliamentary rights-increasing Liberal at the time of Donsey's appointment were | majorities were returned, until at last the Conservative benches showed only 5 members in all. Just now the political situation is very different, the Liberals of all shades being considerably weaker than they are in

the Reichstag. When full, the Prussian Second Chamber contains 432 members, 217 being obviously requisite for a majority. Far from attaining the last-named figure, the Liberals, if united, We are bound to testify that Mr. Dorsey | could only throw 125 votes, of which 61 would exhibits a temper that bodes no good to a come from the National-Liberals, who lately obeyed Benniesen, 21 from Bamberger's Secessionists, and 37 from the Progresssecrets at command which, if exposed to ists, most of whom accept Richter's view, would strike down some of the most guidance. The Uitramontanes, or party of the Centre, are slightly less redoubtable than in the Reichstag, but they have managed to obtain 26 seats. As might be expected, the Conservative party is much stronger, in favor of repealing the FALK laws, numberveal a mass of unsuspected corruption. Mr. | ing 114, and the "Free" Conservatives, who, on questions concerning Church government, are less tractable, having 55 votes. There seems that the ecclesiastical bill now pending, should it meet with the approval of Herr WINDTHORST, might be carried in the with the course of legislation. Mr. Dongry | teeth of the whole Liberal and "Free " Conservative vote. For the "Old" Conservatives, Ultramontanes, and Poles would, if

combined, command 228 votes, or eleven more than a majority of the Chamber.

Landing, and the conciliatory policy pursued by Herr von Benniesen is largely chargeable with their rapid disintegration and decline during the last seven years.

### A Little History.

We find the following observations in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the

New York Times: "The New Hampshire Senatorial contest appears t o developing a somewhat surprising phase in the shape who seem to be many and increasing both in numbers and courage, are working for the vindication of this learned and genial victim of the Credit Mobilier disaster.
Is there one man destined to recover from the terrible blight of the Credit Mobilier scandal?"

Of the men blackened by the Credit Mobillier bribery, all the greater lights, with the exception of SCHUYLER COLPAX, have been either never separated from their Republican associates or have been received back again into fellowship after a temporary retirement.

The most prominent character after CoL-FAX mixed up in the Credit Mobilier scandal was afterward elected by the Republican party to the Presidency.

Up to this time no record of dishonesty, excepting in the case of a few miserable scapegoats, has been sufficient to deprive a Republican rascal of honors at his party's hands.

Astonishment is often expressed at the power of a tornado to lift not only men and animals, but trees and houses, from the ground and carry them long distances through the The tornado at Steubenville, in Ohio, on Monday, showed not only that it possessed this power to a remarkable degree, but that if it had courred over the sea it would have formed a waterspout. When it struck the Ohio River, after pursuing a destructive course through the heart of the town, it raised a column of water a hundred feet into the air, although at that time its force seemed to be nearly spent. This power of suction possessed by a tornado is, however, not more wonderful than the leaping motion which the funnel-shaped cloud often exhibits. The passage of a tornado is so swift, and its effects are so stunning and confusing that it cannot be regarded as surprising that trustworthy and careful observations of the phenomena of these storms are hard to get, and that consequently the meteorologists are only able to contrive theories of a very general nature to account for them.

A giance at the sun with a good telescope shows that the great luminary is just now as much disturbed by storms as the earth. In one place in particular, not far from the west ern edge of the sun's disk, there is a group of four great spots which exhibit evidences of eyclonic motion which forcibly remind the observer of the Western tornadoes, although, instead of being a few hundred yards in diameter, these whirlwinds on the sun, if they may be so called, include hundreds of thousands of square miles in their sweep.

Are the people of New York willing that the harbor should be destroyed?

In an interview with a Berlin correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, Errigy SARGENT declares that he does not intend to resign, and does not want to be recalled. "I would prefer to remain here," says SARGENT, "until I completely muster the language." This throws a little light on the mystery of Erriov Sanois r's appointment as Minister to Germany. He was sent to Berlin to tearn the language.

We notice two of to-day's despatches that are of especial interest to doctors. One of them is from the Connecticut town of Waterbury, and tells of a suit for \$10,000 damages brought by John Belly against his doctor for furnishing medicine that destroyed his sight. It is not often that a verdict is obtained against doctor in a charge of this kind, yet if the Waterbury doctor was guilty of bringing such a terrible calamity upon his patient, there ught to be some redress in law for the sufferer. Who would lose his eyes for \$10,000? The other despatch is from St. Louis, and refers to the action of the Governor in appointing as numbers of the State Board of Health, a Homosopathic doctor, an Eclectic doctor, and several Allonathic doctors. Those of the Allogether-the Progressists, the Secessionists pathic school do not like to be associated in professional service with those of the other ical Society has denounced the action of the Governor to his face. It is nevertheless to be kept in mind that the numerous adherents of homopopathy and eclecticism in Missouri pay taxes to the State as well as their opponents.

The Rev. Dr. McCostt seems to have no difficulty in raising funds for Princeton, Of the \$200,000 needed to carry out his design for promoting philosophy there, \$150,000 have aiready been promised, and another large sum has been given as an endowment for an art school. If Columbia's alumni were as generous as Princeton's friends, some long cherished plans might soon be consummated.

We hear that three cadets of the graduating class of the Naval Academy, who finished the four years' course last Saturday, have been dropped for color blindness. It is remarkable that this defect was not discovered until the Government had laid out several thousands of dollars on their education. No doubt it is intended that some shall receive an education who may not enter the service; but it is hardly intended to maintain those at the Academy who are physically disqualified for the navy.

There was very vigorous denunciation in the presentment against the Ludlow street jail yesterday by the United States Jury. The investigation of this tall has resuited in disclosures of the most shocking and repulsive character. The emphatic remonstrances heretofore made on the subject have had no effect; but we are sure that none of them has contained all the facts now brought to light. Here is a closing passage of the presentment:

"We cannot too earnestly express our conviction the a remedy for these evision expression expression fra-aremedy for these evision should be sedulously singlet for the property applied, in order that the United States in the control of the charge that it countenances out assessment only to the charge that it countenances out innocent, but also upon the application of information spectators of crime, such as no penal institution would be permitted to perpetrate upon convicts."

The abominable management and practices of this jail must not longer be tolerated. Action against them must be taken at once.

The report of the repulse of the Government forces at Miragonne, and of the excoast, does not seem improbable, although the news from the capital of Hayti has continually belittled the insurrection. At all events, the more serious the rebellion, the greater is the responsibility of those who set it afoot by a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. The present civil war in Hayti is due to the steamer Tropic, which used the port of Philadelphia as the base of a hostile expedition against the Government of Hayti. The guns. the ammunition, the uniforms, and the equipments which she carried were secretly shipped at that port, and the troops were taken aboard at an island on the way south. When the men who had thus embarked had put on the uniforms and equipments and loaded their guns, they were landed at night at Miragoane, and they captured this place. Should the Government of President Salomon be overthrown probably nothing more for the present will be heard of this offence; but if the rebellion is put down, at great cost, Hayti will apparently be isfaction for this lawlessness of the American

The police of Brooklyn have hardly got over their rejoicing for the capture of the notorious burglar, the "Silver King," and already another housebreaker, who means to profit by the experience of his predecessor, has begun his work there, using the same tacties in entering back basements and showing the sam predilection for silverware. Now that people

have learned how dangerous it is to leave their windows unprotected except by a catch which can easily be shoved back with a knife blade, it is not likely that there will be a second "Silver King" in Brooklyn. In some of the suburban neighborhoods of Long Island burgiars of this description have flourished for a long time robbing not only dweiling houses, but churches school houses, railroad stations, and every other place in which fifty or a hundred dollars' worth of plunder can be found. These fellows do not scruple to carry off dictionaries from the school houses and Bibles from the churches. Almost every day we hear of their depredations. Their methods of work, however, show that they are not skilled burglars, and by proper care in securing doors and windows most of them would be baffled.

One of the most deplorable effects of the recent tornadoes and violent rain storms in various parts of the country is the destruction of fruit and crops. Whole orchards, as in the recent tornado on Long Island, have been destroyed by the winds, and fields of grain, as happened in Pennsylvania vesterday, have been washed away by the downpour of rain. The aggregate of the losses thus entailed upon farmers must be very large, and in many cases the labor of a whole season has been rendered nugatory, causing want and distress where there had been the promise of prosperity.

It is very interesting to see the militia of the South and of the North visiting and fraterizing with each other. The Continental Guards of New Orleans have just been on a visit to their brethren of the militia in Boston, where they had a grand time. A part of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston were in this city yesterday, on their way to New Haven and Hartford. They had a good time here yesterday and last night. Welcome to our Southern brethren!

NEW IDEAS ABOUT JUDAISM.

# A Panegyrle of the Jews-The Great Puture

of Judalam. PARIS. June 4 .- At a recent meeting of the Society of Jewish Studies in Paris, M. Ernest Renan, presented by the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, delivered a remarkable lecture on the subject of the original identity and gradual separation of Judaism and Christianity. M. Renan began by predicting a great future for the Society of Jewish Studies, one clause of whose statutes permits Gentiles to form part of the society. Doubtless Jewish studies belonged of right to the Jews, but they salonged also to humanity. Researches rela tive to the Israelite past interest all the world. All beliefs find in the Jewish books the secret of their formation. The Bible has becivilized humanity. The Jews have this incomparable privilege, that their book has besome the book of the whole world-a privilege of universality which they share with the Greeks, a race which has imposed its literature on all centuries and all countries. M. Renan thanked the members of the Society of Jewish Studies for having admitted the Gen tiles, like good Samaritans, to work along with them in a work that interests us all equally Proceeding then to speak of the subject of his life's study, the origins of Christianity, M. Renan said that those origins ought to be placed at least 750 years B. C., at the epoch of the great prophets, who created an entirely new idea of religion, and under whose influence was definitively accomplished the passage from primitive religion full of unwholesome superstitions to pure religion. After the captivity, in the sixth century B. C., the dream of

the prophet of Israel is a worship that might

suit all humanity, a worship consisting in the

pure ideal of morality and virtue-in short, the reign of justice. This idea constitutes the great originality of This idea constitutes the great originality of the prophets, and the true bunders of Christianity, according to M. Reman, were these great prophets who announced pure religion, freed from all goarse material practices and observances, and residing in the disposition of the mind and heart—a rengion, consequently, which can and ought to be common to all, an ideal rengion, consisting in the proclamation of the kingdom of tool unen earth, and in the hope of an era of justice for poor humanity.

All Renan next proceeded to show that the first Christian generation is essentially Jewish. The epistles of Saint James and Saint Jude, representing the spirit of the first church, are altogether Jewish; Saint Paul never thought of separating himself from the Jewish Church. attogether Jewish; Saint Paul never thought of separating himself from the Jewish Church. The Appealtypes of Saint John, composed about A. D. 68 or 59, is a Jewish book and the author is a passionate Jewish patriot. After the capture of Jerusalem comes the composition of the synoptical gospels. Here there is a division, and yet Luke, the least Jewish of the evangelists, maists upon the fact that Jewis observed at the seromonies of the law. Toward 75 or 80 A. D. many books were written inspired by Jewish particulism, such as the book of Judith, the Apocalypses of Ezra and of Baruch, and even the book of Tobins. There is nothing more Jewish than the books are lost amount the Jews and yet these books are lost amount the Jews and preserved only among the Christians; so true is it that the bond between the church and the synagogue was not yet broken when they true is it that the bond between the church and the synangue was not yet broken when they appeared. In the epistics and gospels attributed to St. John and written about A. D. 125, the case is altogether different. In them Judaism is treated as an enemy, and they contain symptoms of the approach of the systems that will lead the Christians to denytheir Jewish origin, such as grosticism, for instance, which represents Christianity as being a reaction against Judaism and utterly opposed to it, while Marcion goes still further and declares Judaism to be a bad religion which Jesus came to abolish.

M. Renau remarked the singularity of such an error having been able to manifest itself

while Marcion goes still further and declares Judaism to be a beat religion which Jesus came to abolish.

M. Renau remarked the singularity of such an error having been able to manifest itself only a century after the death of Carist, but insisted on the fact that in the Christian church ghosticism was like a lateral stream to a river. In the second century the orthodox church always considered itself bound in the most intimate manner to the synagogue. In the third century the schism becomes more pronounced under the influence of the school of Alexandria. Cloment and Origen speak with much injustice of Judaism, and the separation becomes complete when under Considering the influence of Judaism, and the separation becomes complete when under Considering the influence of Judaism, and the separation becomes complete when under Considering the first particular ism remains free. And yet Curvos-tom was obliged to rebuke his congregation for going to the synagogue. Nevertheiess, the separation reality grows more and more profound; we enter the middle ages; the barbarians arrive, and then begins that deporable ingratitude of humanity, become Christian, toward Judaism. The crusades give the signal for the imassacres of the Jews, while the scholastic philosophy largely contributed to embitter the hostility against them.

Reviewing rapidly the condition of the Jews in France in the middle ages and subsequently. M. Renau arrived at a more consoling cpoch, that eighteenth century which proclaimed his length the rights of reason, the rights of man, the state without official degrae, the State neutral in the midst of metaphysical and thoclogical opinions. It is from that day that equality of rights began for the Jews. It was the revolution found here the true solution with a sentiment of absolute justice, and everyloody will come around to this opinion. In point of fact, continued M. Reman, the Jews had themselves prepared this solution; they had prepared it by their past, by their prophets, the growth and his successor, then

prophets, the Shydlines, the Jewish school of Alexandria, the first Christians who were continuers of the Jawish prophets. These are the true founders of the spirit of justice in the world and in serving the modern spirit the Jew, in reality, only serves the work to which he has contributed more than anybody in the past, and for which he has so much suffered. The true religion which we see in the future capable of binding together all humanity, will be the realization of the religion of Isaiah, the ideal dewish religion freed from all accumulated dross.

#### Cleveland, Hewitt, or Plower. From the Omaha Herald.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower believes that a New rk man will receive the Democratic nomination for reident—a man who can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut—and there are people who think that Mr. Flower himself ought to be the man. If New York furnishes the candidate the choice, probably, will lie between Grover Cleveland, Abram S. Hewitt, and Mr. Flower, but there is a strong feeling for a Western man which it will not be easy to overcome.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

What the Late Secretary of the National Committee Says About It. From the Washington Capette

It was reported about the middle of last week that Mr. John A. Martin, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, had requested ex-Senator Dorsey to turn over to him the books and papers of the committee, and that the latter refused combiliance. A despatch to Mr. Martin elicited the following reply:

"Accusos, Kan., June 15.—He did not refuse. He made no answer to my application." John A. Martin.

On Wednesday ex-Senator Dorsey wrote to Mr. Martin as follows:

as follows: Washington, D. C., June 13, 1883.

Gen. John A. Martin, Atchism, Kan.

Dean Nin: At the time when I was confined in a dark room, not able to see the walls that surrounded me, I received a letter from you, which I answered by dictation, as I have been obliged to do for many months.

I supposed my answer was seen to you, but if turns out that the stenographic notes were never transcribed. I regret this, for the reason that I would not wish to feel guilty of discourtesy to a man who has always been just to, me.

When I was appointed Secretary of the Republican National Committee at the request of tien, Garfield, and accepted the place at the earnest solicitation of Gen. Arthur, represent-ing the Grant side of the house, and the Hon. William E. Chandler, representing the Blaine side, I made the same request of Gov. McCor-mick, who was my predecessor, that you have made of me.

William E. Chandler, representing the Blaine side. I made the same request of Gov. McCormick, who was my predecessor, that you have made of me.

I had, at that time, a fanciful notion that a record had been kept of the Republican party that showed its life and purposes, and that would leave a permanent history of its honorable existence, and of what had transpired in 1856, 1860, 1864, and 1868 and 1872, and that that record belonged to the Republican National Committee, and that the Secretary was the proper custodium of it. The answer I received from Gov. McCormick was that no record had been kept; that a bondre of forgetfulness was built to eat up what we had the right to assume to be the evidence of honesty at the end of each campaign.

By the great mass of the people of intelligence in the North it is believed now, and will be believed for all time, that there is not a scrap, a word, a dot, or a line in any record that will show a wrongful act on the part of any person charged with the duty of representing the Republican party during a national campaign.

Mr. Chandler was unquestionably the ablest man who served as an executive officer of the Republican National Committee, being one of the first, if not the very lirst, who was recognized as the real head of the Republican party in the sphere assigned him. It was therefore only proper that those who followed him should be governed by the precedents he laid down. Mr. Chandler gave Gov. McCormick no records. Gov. McCormick, in response to a letter similar to the one you have written me, told me he had no records to give.

They were my predecessors, and you are my successor. I have nothing more to give to you than they had to give to me.

I have a great mass of papers relating to the last campaign. They are chiefly made up of letters addressed to mo, and letters written by me to others, in which no one could have the slightest interest except to obtain curious information. When I accepted the Secretaryship I made it a condition that not a penny of money subscrib

rection, but all my personal expenses, and the expenses of the clerks serving with me, were paid from my own pocket, amounting to something over \$13,000.

I say this much lost you may think that I have records showing the receipts and expenditures of 1880. The only records of that kind I have are the paid checks of my own contribution and the unfortunate bank book showing the charges of my own folly.

I regret more than I can tell that I made it possible that such records should be in my hands, but they are here, and I think best to keep them as a reminder of the splendid gratified of dishonest power. I do not owe the Republican National Committee a cent of money or a grain of thankfulness. In the midst of a storm brought about by the efforts I had put forth under its directions, and in its behalf, a brutal assault was made upon me at the last meeting of the committee when I was not present to defend myself. Not one among the forty members present had the courage or manhood to resent the miserable cowardice of an ambitions hypocrite. But never mind that. The balance sheets of justice will some time be written by the hand of honor.

So far as you are personally concerned, if there is any paper in my possession, or any suggestion I can make, that you think will be useful to you. I will be gratified to respond to your call. Sincerely yours.

Stephen W. Dorsey.

# The Way the People's Money Goes,

From the Paper World. About \$2,000,000 worth of printing is annually one in the Government printing office. The document are printed under a joint resolution of both Houses of ngrees, and each member is credited with a propor-nate share. As the close of the season approaches the members go to the document rooms and find out how their account stands. If any books are still to their made of them. Very frequently members make ex changes and often the exchanges are in the shape of a member can pay of some obligation by a load of valuable public documents. It is alleged that once a sitting member, who held a contested seat, saw by the vote in would be unscated, and, wise in time, he rushed to the document room while the yeas and nays were being called, draw all his books, franked and directed them to a friend's house, and saw them safely off before the vote

an insignificant perquisite. He gets roughly speaking. one four hundreth part of the publications, or \$5,000 worth, an amount equal in value to his salary. The collection would not sell for that sum, of course, and yet the cash value of a complete set of public documents for a year would be considerable. While much rubbish is printed, some of the books are valuable, and much desired by certain classes of constituents. The greatest demand is for Agricultural Reports. An edition of 330,030 copies is ordered of this volume, but even this enormous number is insufficient to supply all, and, in consequence, members from rural districts often exchange or buy large quantities from city members or the book stores. So large and steady is the sale of these reports that they have a regular price. They are rated member bought 3,000 copies last year at his own expense for distribution among his constituents, in addi-tion to his own supply and all he could get from fellow members. It is said that some members supply constitents with all public documents, even though they have to purchase the looks, and that members sometimes spend hundreds of dollars in this way. They may have the means, and rather than risk giving offence they mostly buy the document frank it and send it of

## A Bridgeroom Relected at the Altar.

From the Denner Tribune. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 14.-Society peo de of Albuquerque were enveloped in amazement last city of a sensation attending the stranged welding at the residence of Mr. Edward Powell. The intended bride was Miss Ida Smedley, and the bridegroom elect Mr. A. L. Stivers. Miss Smedley is a niene of Mrs. Powell, and is one of the brightest and most clustumg young lades that has been introduced into Albuquerque society. while Mr. Stivers is a wealthy cattle grower, the owner of an extensive rauch near Alamoss, in the western part of Valencia county. He figured before the public some months ago in a war with sheep men. Everything was arranged for the wedding the wine was on ice, the cake put in his appearance. No cards had been issued for the wedding, but there were present quits a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, immediate friends of the family. The lady and gentleman soon to be made man and wife were attired to sait the occasion, and stood up before the minister of the Cospel to pronounce

Will you take this woman for your lawful wife? asked the flev. Mr. Keistler. I will," responded the bridegroom elect.

Will you take this man for your lawful husband? intinued the minister. " My God! I can't, I can't, I can't," was the pitiful response of the young lady, who, bursting into tears, rushed into an adjoining spartment. The ladies went to her assistance and advised with her, and the rejected bridegroom tried to persuade her to change her deter-mination and become his wife, but it was to no purpose. The young lady would not change her mind.

Miss Smedley has received attentions from Mr. Stivers since last winter. They have been engaged to marry since some months ago. But then the young lady has since antertained grave doubts as to their compatibility of temperament, yet, looking on her engagement as in revocable she has allowed matters to proceed even to the wedding ceremony, when she found it impossible to pronounce the words that would make her a life part ner of a man whom she evidently did not love.

### An Ohio Republican on the Democratic Can-From the Commercial Gazette.

Indianapolis, June 16 .- At the Governor's office this affections your correspondent met the float Mahient Chance of Fremont, Ohio, formerly United States Come to the West Indies.

Who do you preside will be the Democratic nomines for towernery was saked.

"Until recently I thought Judge loadly would get it, but now I think Derion Ward is the man. Hoodly killed himself with the liquor men by his speech at Columbus, in which he said the Scott law will promote intemperance. He says it will legalize the traffic, and the said the presence of the said of the said

It is altogether wrong to trifle with a had cough or cold, when the risk is so great, and a remedy so area prompt, and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.—4dv.

NOT A COLLEGE OF RICH MEN'S BONS. No Caste Distinctions Between Students at

Dr. McCosh said yesterday, while sitting n his study at Princeton, that the action of the Board of Trustees on his resignation of the Presidency would be announced at the comencement exercises to-day. He said that he could not tell what course the alumni would pursue in the matter. It is the general impression that Dr. McCosh's resignation will not be accepted, but that instead Dr. Murray.

Dean of the Faculty, will assist him. The Alumni Association direct at the University Hotel yesterday after soon. Nearly 300 sat down. Among them was the venerable Dr. John MacLean, Dr. McCosh's predecessor the college Presidency, and the only survivor of the first Alumni Association. Judge Nixon of New Jersey presided. Speeches were made by Justice Harian of Kentucky, Dr. Leyburn and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke of the Brick Church in this city. Col. Potter of Bridgeton, N. J., of the class of '63, referred to the growing belief that Princeton was becoming a college of rich men's sons, to the exclusion of students of

men's sons, to the exclusion of students of humbler means. He said that matters had changed since his day, and the tendency was now apparently toward a more extravagant mode of fiving.

The speech called out a reply from Dr. McCosh in defence of the college. He declared that there was nothing upon which to found the suspicion that any invidious caste distinctions were being made between the rich and poor students. He insisted that it did not cost as much to live in Princeton as in Yale or Harvard. The faculty had taken measures to prevent extravagance in living.

Appeals were made to the alumni present to use their energetic efforts to raise \$50,000, the sum necessary to complete the \$200,000 endowment, of which Mrs. Robert L. Stuart had guaranteed \$150,000. The Board of Trustees after the meeting appointed three new college profession.

ment, of which Mrs. Robert L. Stuart had guaranteed \$150,000. The Board of Trustees after the meeting appointed three new college professors. They are Prof. A. T. Ormand, formerly of the University of Minnesota, of the class of '77, to the chair of Logic and Ethics; Prof. William Stoan to the chair of History and Political Economy, and Prof. William B. Scott to the chair of Physiological Psychology.

Pretty girls thronged the gymnasium building in the morning to witness the annual gymnastie exhibition. Aglie students tumbled, swing Indian clubs, twirled on the trapeze and horizontal and nurallel bars, and rode bloycles. High honor students were among those who excelled in the various feats. In the atternoon girls swarmed into the cannon amphitheatre on the campus to witness the class day exercises. Each graduate was cheered and laughed at as he was presented with a memento intended to recall his most marked characteristic as a student. O. Crouse of New Jersey read the class history, and A. K. Harsha kept the crowd in constant laughter by his presentation oration. If. F. Rankin of Indiana prophesied the future of each student. B. D. Petty of New Jersey was censor, and J. P. Flint of Minnesota delivered the address.

Dr. McCosh held a reception in the evening and the sophomore ball took place at the hotel. It was a brilliant affair. Young ladies were brought from Philadelphia. Baltimore, and Washington to attend it. The display of handsome tollets was bewindering. Young Allian Arthur, the President's son, was a marked figure in the ball room, and was much sought after by the belles as a partner. He drove out in his fancy dogent before the ball.

During the earlier hours of the ball intellectual students took part in a debate on the Irish Land act for the Lynde prizes in the Presbyterian church.

#### The Brewing of Beer.

There seems to be no danger of a dearth of Ager beer in this country. According to the statistics sublished in the Western Reemer, " the total brew of the United States for the year ending May 1, 1883, wa 17,349,424 barrels of thirty one gallons each, a net in crease over the preceding year of 7,33,062 barrels, or 4,41 per cent." New York State comes first, with the hand some figures 5.843,254 barrels; Pennsylvania second. with 1,708,940, Ohio third, with 1,585,352; Wisconsin fourth, with 1,208,183; Illinois fifth, with 1,071,403; Missouri sixth, with 1,022 650; Massachusetts seventh, with 857,711, and New Jersey eighth, with 843,205. Alabama's brew amounted to 8 barrels, a net increase of 8 barrels North Carolina, in spite of its affection for moonshin whiskey, increased her product of lager from 26 to 31 barrels. Arkansas, Florata, Maine, Mississippi and Vermont show no change. The total quantity of the brew in these States was it. Beer drinking seems to be one of the steady habits of Connecticut, which increased its brew 20 27 per cent. Minnesota shows an increase of 13.85 per cent., Wisconsin of 9.55, New Jersey of 7.56. California of 7.9, and New York of 5.5. Ten States showed a decrease. Iowa affected perhaps by the dread of prohibition, prediced 21,008 barrels less, and Kentucky 10,088 barrels less, than in the previous year. Of the cities, New York browed 3,239,008 barrels; Philadelphia, Loga,514; Milwauker, 196,388; St. Louis, 043,380; Brooklyn, 830,379; Cincinnati, 772,392; Boston,

756,140; and Chicago, 670,553. In 1880 the population of the United States, exclusive of Neal Dow, was 50,155,782, for whom in the year ending May 1, 1883, were browed 507,802,144 gallons of larger beer, or nearly ten gallons to each person. Take out the total abstinence people, whisker drinkers, and children in arms, and it will be seen that the allowance of the th arms, and it will be seen that the allowance of the regular beer drinker must be pretty large. Besides, the was right. The pulling, whereas old engine sent soot an

# Railroad Competition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial entitled "The Merchants and the Central Rail road Company," you say, speaking of freight charges on that road

that road:

Are they not regulated by the competition among a great number of ratiways, including especially those of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. This competition is intense and constant, and floary one company undertakes to impose margaonable rates the mischief is likely to be corrected pretty some by some of the competing lines, if not by all of them. If the law of competition was left free to work, and the competition was "intense and constant," your position would be correct, but in the present instance it is abrogated as to through rates, by the pooling system and as to local rates the New York Central has had in the past but little competition. What the new West shore road will furnish the public in that respect remains to be seen, but competition in railway transportation as a means of regulating freight charges has proved to be a failure, simply because combination takes its place, and, on account of the magnatude of the undertaking, it is only under the grantest provocation in the way of abuses that competing lines can be established. In this respect it is very unlike As ordinary increasing lines, where the law of competition protects the fundarespect it is very unlike as admining increasile business. Where the law of competition protects the intendent interest. At any rate, even if competition protects the intendent would be no excuse for watering stock as the Vander bits inve done, and it is among to face Mr. beyon allege that they cannot give lower rates or a just classification because they would not be able to carn dividends upon their "capital." Their capital is purely monital, and 4 her cent man its present volume would equal at least 12 per cent upon the amount actually taid in by stockholders.

## Reason Enough for Pawaing his Watch.

Prom the Detroit Pres Press. The other day a Detroit pawnbroker re-ceived a call from a young man with the fan and freekes of the country on his face and nose, and an oid fashioned buil-sees watch in his hand. "Viers you lift?" asked the broker. "One out here a few miles."

"Ob, out here a few index".
"Vhere you got dot whatch?"
It used to be duly but he give it to me."
The broker hold of him all ever with so no one glance, and asked and received how man, and then a ded.
"Any your viscus it is away do whatch, ch?"
"West I need of a first index?"
"Dut looks sus, huma to me, und I guess I call der believes Suspicions: Police" repetited the young man.
"Say master if you don't know the difference between
a third selling his purpose and a young man in town Say moster if a conserved a young man in town the the god and that gat wanting permits and savely mid solv outer an insert our ride unit she cleaned not not of his last cent, you'd better go and start asheed

## Tanco. Oh, did whas it chi? Whell, I gif you tree dollar. Dor makes it all as's being as der face on my nose, and I hove you haf some goot times. Here—two and one make tree. The Proper Position for Sleeping.

From the London World. From the London World.

A German, Baron Rolehenbach, has occupied many sears in sindying the art of had making or rather bed placing and manufains that improperly placed below it! shorten a min' side.

If a more impried exercises an intuinee on sensitive persons, the sarth's magnetism must extrainly make it self-fell on the nervous life of man. In whatever hemisphere, our may always sleep with your feet to the equator, and let your body lie "frue as a needle to the pole." The proper direction of the body is of the atmost in-

for process of the force of the boad and many disturbances in the organization of the boad and many disturbances in the organization of the boad and many disturbing process in the organization have been cured by simply placific the boster in a different fount of the compass from that have considered the with their heads where their feet conductions described with their heads where their feet conductions described with their heads of the late Dr. Elsenwester of Magdeburg, who died recently at the age of they gets.

The most inheritable position, we are told is when the body lies due east and west. Some observer assure us that to sleep in such a posture is fantamount to committing smede and that diseases are often aggravated by deviations from the proper postures.

#### Facts. From the hoston Post.

The Springhold Republican says it took the ground in 1870 that Titlen and Hendricks were elected and cleared out of their offices, and has always held it. So far so good. But the Republican coddied up and warning superied the men who wers mean enough to profit by the clear.

From the Summerville Journal.

"Yes," said Mrs. Towser, as she expatiated property to the healths of her flower garden. "I have given to great our, and if you come over in a week or two expect to be able to show you some heautiful scarlet mediatorias."

Heur the Philosopher! From the St. Louis Republican. With the man of to-day life is a pathetic, heroic, and unavailing struggle against haldheadedness. It is a waste of time, money, and ointment to strive against it.

### CORNELL'S COMING ELECTION. Mesers. Halsey and Gluck the Strongest Can

didates for Alumni Trustee.

ITHACA, June 19.-Large numbers of Cornell University alumni arrived yesterday and to-day to attend the meeting of the alumni tomorrow. The contest for the election of the alumni trustee will probably be the closest that ever took place here. The recent criticisms by the iNew York alumni, so widely commented upon, have brought renewed attention to the efforts of the outside alumni in the past few years to secure more active influence in the management of the university and to obtain reforms and the advancement of their progressive ideas. The candidates present are Mr. G. F. Gluck of Buffalo, Mr. H. L. Sprague of New York, Mr. G. B. Turner of Auburn, and Mr. F. W. Halsey of New York. Mr. Halsey is supported generally by those who favor this radical change in the management of the uni versity. Mr. Sprague is running as an independent candidate, and until recently has been a supporter of and sympathizer with Mr. War-

pendent candidate, and until recently has been a supporter of and sympathizer with Mr. Warner. He denounces the haste and zeal with which Mr. Warner has acted but is decidedly in favor of many of the reforms suggested by the New York alumni.

Mr. Turner probably represents the strongest element, which entirely supports the present management and bitterly denounces Mr. Warner as seeking notoriety at the expense of the university. Mr. Gluck said that in his opinion it is unwiss to discuss in newspapers the management of the university; that the university is now in the most flourishing and prosperous condition as respects its finances; that recent large gains to the funds of the university justify an increase of professors' salaries; that the best professors should be secured in each department, irrespective of the question of salary and of their views upon theology. The statements in newspapers which represent Cornell as declining are unjust and unirue, he says. The President, he argues is, since his return, doing noble work, and his presence is necessary for the success of the university.

The alumni meet at 9½ oclock on Wednesday and vote by ballot, written proxies of absent alumni being counted. If there is no election, those present proceed to elect one of the two that have got the largest number of votes. The contest probably is between Mr. Gluck and Mr. Halsey. Such wild rumors as the one that if Mr. Halsey was elected the President would resign have been afloat to-day, but are without foundation.

### SUNBEAMS.

-Archbishop Purcell eats and sleeps well. -The Kansas City Journal says that within five terms, covering fifteen months, St. Louis courts have granted 1,000 divorces.

-It seems that machines as well as men work harder here than in Europe. The Rullway Gazet says that 100 locomotives here do as much as 131 in Ger many, 130 in Switzerland, and 140 in Austro-Hungary. ... That there should be no negligence pos alble as to her obsequies being all she wished, a Chicago widow had all ready before her death. The coffin haed

with silk velvet, cost \$1,400; the gold plate on it gan, Here is a body snatcher's prize.

—The temperature in San Francisco on June 5 was the highest recorded by the local signal office since its establishment, and was only exceeded

once since the American occupation of California, viz Sept. 11, 1852, when the mercury reached 1885. -Mr. Berthold of Breslau, Prussia, used ter's baggage, and was condemned to a week's imprises ment for obtaining fraudulently \$1.38 worth of acc

nodation. He appealed, but sentence was confirmed.

—Many of the great English lawyers have been very uncultivated men. This was precimently the case with Sir William Follett, the most brilliant advocate of the century. He knew nothing but law, to which he gave almost all his time when a student at Cambridge. -That handsome but very eccentric wom-

an, says the London Truth, Princess Pignatelli is about to become a public singer, to the great disgust of her relations, whom she delights in tormenting. She is the sister of the beautiful Counters Potocka of Vienna, with whom she is at daggers drawn. -The new Roman Catholic cathedral at Kansas City is 170 feet long by 70 feet wide, and 400 feet

above low water mark of the Missouri River. The love

of the lantern, 150 feet high, commands a splendid pro-pect, and is expected to yield a profit from sightness. unless a tornado takes a fancy to it. Connected with the cathedral is the enisconal nalace. -What Lord Dufferin really needs more than stars and ribbons are pounds and shiftings. He has a fine Irish estate, but has been rather Sheridameally careless, regardless of Sydney Smith's sagacious appe ism, "Beware of carelessness. No fortune can stand long." His mother had not a penny when she married and his wife only a very few thousand pounds. It

plight would have been much worse but for a minoral At Constantinopie he has \$40,000 a year and two house maintained for him. -A correspondent of the Nebraska Sin dournal, describing a railroad he travelled on in O says; "My fellow passenger raised an umbrella who We got along, however, very well, and would have inside the trip quite as quickly as we could have walked if if the train had not stopped when we were about half way

and waited haif an hour for a passenger who wanted to naish his supper." -The German army is at the present time distributed over 304 garrisons, 30 of which have an effective of over 2,000 men. Berlin, with 17,813, and Metz, with 14.441, are the only two towns which have garrisons of over 10,000. The garrison of Strasberg numbers 5,000, that of Mayenee 7,712, that of Colories 7,650, that of Coldentz 6,353, that of Kongsberg 6,381, and that of Magdeburg 0,008. The garrisons of Potsian 0,580 and Spandau (£330) are so close to Berlin that 28 732 troops could be come ated upon the capital

a few hours' notice -In many English clurches on the Sunday of coronation, the Russian national hymn was put as a voluntary, and in some few special pracers nots offered for the Emperor and Empress of Rossa Was understood that great efforts are about to be made those members of the Logish Church who desire in its inter-communion with the Eastern Church to bring about that result. By the exertions of the Bishops of Lincoln and intrattur a great deal more has been ready effected in that direction than the general public who are supremely ignorant as to the direct Church are aware of.

-An almost incredible case of popular supersittion has occurred in Prussia. In the village of Schonbeck, in the province of West Prussia, the little daughter of a calinet maker has been bedreiden for three years. The father became persuaded that his daughter was bewirehed by a woman who had given he commen ally apples and pears. He was advised that the patient would be cured if shedrank some of the blood of the supposed witch. The poor woman was entra, bed into visiting a pince where some of the chief men of the self-mine were assembled to receive her. The was select one of her fingers pricked with a nuclic, and the bloom given to the mek child. The part asjoitors in this outrowere summoned before a police magistrate who sea tenced them to improvement for three two

-Bad luck made a Boston men wish to die, but he was a firm believer in the Holl and an prenched, too, that a death-hell rescalable was not cont to insure salvation. He made constitute doctrine, commuted several clorgy and without disclosing to them what he had no make the time, and at length settled it in his siwn above has the shore who repeated at the last moments we as sort at heaven as any one which set satisfact find for yours. But ing settled that point to his own satisfaction to some leave him conscious long enough to make his peace of heaven. So he swallowed a deadly power, and was taken to a hospital to dis. There he recovered work the narrator, " and he gave every in theation that his

contrition was sincere -Mr. S. V. White, the Wall street broker, s described by a correspondent as dwelling on Brooklyn Heights smid treasures of china, marble, and bronze, where he comps with his children, or busine himself in his elegant and famous library. But this is only from an hour, and "it is not until he mounts to his observed tory that he gets a thorough some of rest, or what amounts to the same thing, a complete change of the His telescope has a twelve-funh object glass, and is in all other respects the most perfect one in the possession of an amateur on this continent. The tower it stauds : has its walls of heavy masonry carried far down to! the earth, so that passing wagons cannot disturb the in-strument. Up in this tower, above the roofs of Brook-lyn, "this busy man of affairs goes at neglitfall, and turning the great glass upon some brilliant star of a reful color, or upon some strange object like Saturn of on one of the curious twin stars whose contrast colors, as seen through his g ass, seem to dye the eat with their hues, he gazes on the far distant minutals seas, and valleys, the meaplicable rings the : and all the wonders that are denied to the gozunaided by so powerful a glass, and as he looks Was street fades from his brain."

Once, seeing the inevitable way
My feet must freed through differit paces tay.
I cannot go alone, I cried diemy ed.
I faint. I fail, I perish without set
Yet, when I looked to see if help was nigh.
A creature weaker, westeholer than I.
One on whose head life; herees storms had best.
Uning to my garments failing at his feet.
I saw, I passed no more, my ownrage found.
I stooped and raised her gently from the ground;
Through every peri safe I passed at length.
For she who leaned upon me gave me strength. Once, seeing the inevitable way

PHESS CAST.